

# The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 41. NO. 45

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1908.

PRICE THREE CENTS

## J. F. McWHORTER & SON STOVES



"OTHELLO" made for people that want the best.

We have the largest line of Stoves in the State, and are selling them at prices much lower than the average dealer. We would be pleased to have you look them over. We do not handle any of the low grades of stoves, nothing but high grades, from the best foundries.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON,  
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

## The Globe Clothing Store! Lumber & Coal

EVERYTHING IN  
CLOTHING  
For Men and Boys



How  
About  
Your  
Overcoat?

AN OVERCOAT, LIKE A SUIT, OUGHT TO BE MADE TO YOUR MEASURE. THERE SHOULD BE JUST AS MUCH INDIVIDUALITY ABOUT IT AS THERE IS TO YOUR OTHER DRESS. SELECT YOUR OWN STYLE AND YOUR OWN MATERIAL, AND TAKE ON AN APPEARANCE A LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THE OTHER FELLOW. BE EXCLUSIVE. BY ASKING FOR INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES YOU MAY SECURE SOME VERY NOBLY OVERCOAT EFFECTS. PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

## THE GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor.

Middletown, Delaware.

## THE SCHOOL THAT TEACHES ITS STUDENTS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS

150 graduates with Wilmington firm, 45 with Philadelphia firm; 700 students annually from many States and Cities; 2400 attend commencement; thorough preparation for a successful business career, also for commercial, government and teaching positions; write for the catalogue—an unusually interesting book of 64 pages, illustrated

GOLDEY COLLEGE, Box 2100, WILMINGTON, DEL.

### USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

Many complexions are ruined with severe massage. If you resort to home treatment use the massage gently.

A mixture of lard and sulphur makes a splendid preparation for pimples on the face or arms. Avoid getting this in the eyes.

Do not use pumice stone to remove superfluous hair. It will cause a heavier growth. Discourage the hair growth with ammonia.

Salt baths are given in the finest sanitariums in the United States. They are recommended as the most beneficial baths that are given.

Buttermilk is good to clear the complexion, but great care must be taken afterward, as it makes the skin tender and it itans much easier.

Drinking a quart of a teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water at each meal for three weeks will make a wonderful improvement in the complexion.

Too frequent washing of the hair will fade it if not run its growth. Too much alkali makes brown hair the color of ash, and gives a yellow tinge to gray hair.

Fresh beauty spots in the country recommend the use of olive oil to correct the complexion and clear the complexion. It should be taken in sweet wine or jelly water to destroy the taste.

Facial blemishes are frequently caused by eating too many cereals, especially when the food is not properly cooked. Oats should be cooked an hour at least in a double boiler, covered so the steam will assist in the cooking.

Have no faith in steaming the face to beautify it. Look at the washwoman's wrinkled hands and see the result of steam, soap and water. Gentle massage is beneficial; but steaming the skin or cooking it is certainly ruinous to any kind of a complexion.

Use lotions with alcohol in them if the face is oily; the oils must be supplied when the skin is dry. Pure nutmeg talow melted with gum of benzoin is splendid for the complexion; in fact, nutmeg is extensively used in the majority of the finest cold creams; it does not promote hair growth.

The hygienic properties of lemons, which contain citric acid, have been well known for many years, but it is only lately that scientists discovered the acid was powerful enough to kill the germ of typhoid fever in twenty-four hours. Some typhoid fever bacilli, treated with raw lemon juice and placed in the sunshine, were killed in two hours, the sunshine proving a quick agent in connection with the medicinal properties of the fruit. Lemons have been found beneficial in the worst forms of smallpox and cholera, so it is well to know the medicinal properties of a harmless yet powerful fruit acid.

One gets tired of lemon and vanilla flavors sometimes, and wishes for a novelty. Try mixing them. It will be a revelation of an entirely new flavor.

A clever device for protecting hands from cold is called a dress bag. It is made of silk or common muslin, and is shirred at the top, with a drawing. The ends of the string are run through loops in the dress skirt and waist, and then the bag is closed and hung up in a closet. Neither moth nor dust can corrupt, though one must admit that thieves can still break through and steal.

If glass dishes, tumblers and other articles of that sort are put into a kettle, covered entirely with cold water and allowed to heat gradually, they will be found to have acquired a certain toughness during the operation, and will be much harder to break.

It is a well-known, though often disregarded, fact, alas! that water for making tea or coffee should never be allowed to boil more than a few minutes at the utmost. It is best to use it as soon as it comes to the boiling point. Every one knows the flat taste water acquires by boiling, but few realize that the reason of it is that the various living creatures disclosed by the microscope in even the purest water are killed by the boiling, and evidently taste better alive than dead. Since we must drink them, whether we wish it or not, I think most of us will disagree with the man who said he'd rather drink a manager than a cemetery. Boil the water and save yourself from typhoid.

In washing dishes in white porcelain sinks if one would use a wooden rubbing bowl for a dish pan and wrap the end of the wire dish strainer with cloth it would be found to prevent many scratches which are so hard to clean off.

Chopped beef or pork cracklings are good to use in Indian bread, which is usually served warm, or they may be mixed with bread and mashed potato seasoned and fried like sausage.

The following is an excellent way of sewing buttons on children's coats, etc.: Make a good-sized knot in your thread, which should be fairly coarse; then place a small pearl button on the inside of the coat. Put the needle first through the material, starting from the right side of the garment, then through the small button, then back again through the material and stitch through the big button. Continue to stitch through and through until the button feels quite firm, then give the thread a twist or two round the base of the top button and finish off securely. There will be no fear of the buttons coming off or tearing away the cloth.

If a glass is desired on linen, add a teaspoonful of salt to the starch when making.

Hang wooleens out on the line dripping wet, without wringing them at all. If dried in this way they will not shrink.

A clean brick makes an excellent rest for the hot iron on laundry days, as it holds the heat better than perforated iron stands generally used for the purpose.

### SCIENTIFIC NOTES

By means of a new burner the invention of A. K. Schaap, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a very high temperature is secured for brazing, welding and a variety of uses where the local application of heat is necessary, the burner using a common air blast and a small quantity of city gas. This burner is now being used for a variety of automobile work coming in a jobbing shop. City gas only is under normal city pressure, and the air blast varies from 30 to 50 pounds. With this it is possible to melt cast iron on open hearth and braze inaccessible places quickly and readily. One of the features of the apparatus is the small amount of space taken by the brazing tools, some of them being smaller than an ordinary soldering iron.

What is probably the best record of steam-power efficiency of which there is any record is reported in the test of a new type of engine which originated in Darmstadt. The particular engine under test had a capacity of 100 effective horse power. The steam consumption per effective horse power was determined as 8.6 pounds, and the coal consumption as 1.04 pounds. Figuring on coal at costing \$5 per ton in the particular locality, the fuel cost per horsepower comes on as low as 0.22 cent per hour. The figures were compiled by Professor Gutermuth, of Darmstadt.

In order to secure an increased depth of water in the Manchester Canal some very extensive work of an auxiliary nature has been undertaken. As a part of this work the Halpool Brook had to be carried under the canal by means of a siphon. This siphon consisted of twin steel tubes, with an inside diameter of 23 feet, covered with 5 inches of concrete and held together by angle frames 6 feet apart. It was constructed some 73 miles from the brook crossing and towed down the canal on barges. Its total length was 225 feet, and its weight 990 tons. Lowering it into position was accomplished by the use of a 250-ton floating pontoon crane.

Paris has 32 miles of underground railways in operation and 25 in the course of construction. At present the travel averages 350,000 passengers a day. There are two tracks parallel to the Seine and serving the traffic of the central portions of the city, a circular line surrounding the city and situated between the central quarters and the fortifications, occupying somewhat the position of the outer boulevards, and, lastly, two transverse lines at right angles to the course of the river. The system has a double track tunnel throughout, except where it crosses under the Seine, through two iron-lined tubes, each 16.4 feet inside diameter. These subaqueous tunnels are being excavated under pressure by the shield method.

What Dr. Sven Hedin regards as the greatest achievement of his recent explorations in India is the discovery of that continuous mountain chain which, taken as a whole, is the most massive range on the crust of the earth, its average height above sea level being greater than that of the Himalayas. Its peaks are 4000 feet to 5000 feet lower than Everest, but it passes average 3000 feet higher than the Himalayan passes. The Eastern and Western parts were known before, but the central and highest part is in Bonga, which was previously unexplored. Not a tree or a bush covers it; there are no deep-cut valleys, as in the Himalayas, for rain is recently for rain is scanty.

Some valuable and interesting work has been accomplished recently by Dr. J. W. Fewkes, of the Bureau of Ethnology, in the excavation and restoration of the cliff dwellings in the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado. This ancient village is situated on the border of the Montezuma Valley, just south of the ancient Montezuma road, and contains some of the best preserved relics of the prehistoric cliff dwellers in the country. A wall forming the front of this village, formerly hidden under fallen debris, was brought to light and repaired throughout its whole length. The former plazas were restored to their original condition. In the course of the work 120 rooms were cleaned out and repaired. Eight of these, which are circular in form, were found to be ceremonial in nature. They were excavated to their floors and their architectural features revealed. The roofs of two of these circular rooms were restored, following aboriginal lines of construction.

### DELAWARE CORN CROP

The second annual State corn show and convention will be held by the Delaware Corn Growers' Association at Dover, December 23, 1908. The premiums offered are many and substantial, and should stimulate keen competition in the various classes. Besides the general classes open to the corn growers of the entire State there will be, as last year, a class open to the growers in each county. It will be possible to enter as many as three classes. A new class has been added this year for grain exhibits. This has been done with a view to encouraging growers to take up the study of corn selection and improvement. A grain exhibit shall consist of six ten ear samples, any color, exhibited by six different growers of the same grain. Entries must be made in the name of the grain accompanied by the names of the six exhibitors. It is hoped that several granges will exhibit.

Now, while husking, is the time to prepare for the corn exhibition. Throw out several hundred of the best ears, and place them in a safe, dry place. From this lot choose the ears from which to make up the sample. In this way the choice ears of the crop may be secured.

For premium list and program, or other information concerning the exhibition, address the Secretary of the Association A. E. Grantlun, Newark, Del.

THE TRANSCRIPT, \$1 per year.

### GIVE US FAIR PLAY

Mr. Ebborn—I wish through your columns to correct some erroneous impressions caused by the comments of *The New Era* and others in regard to the fire of Thursday morning, October 22d. One of the articles in *The New Era* refers to the "frantic efforts of the firemen" and the bursting of hoses, making the impression that the buildings were lost through the fault of the firemen. The facts are as follows: I was present when the line of hose was run to the fire. At that time it was an utter impossibility for any one company to save the property, and we were promptly on the spot, water was put on to be ready in case the wind should change, to protect the dwelling. As to the "frantic efforts" of our men that statement is absolutely false. If there were any frantic individuals there they were not members of the Hose Company. As is usually the case, there were persons present who volunteered their advice as to what to do. I usually politely listen to them—if I have time—but do what in my judgment I deem best.

Now, as to the bursting of hose—hose is bought under a certain guarantee; it is guaranteed to stand a pressure of 300 pounds, and for a period of three years only, that is the best guarantee obtainable from any reputable manufacturer. When I found that one of the sections had burst, and as there was no immediate danger from the fire, I decided to test all the hose we had there, as we had an excellent pressure at the time, and it was better to have any faulty hose burst then and there, than to have it burst at a critical moment at a fire in the center of the town, and quite a number of sections did burst. All of the bursted hose had been in service for about twelve years, possibly one or two of them not more than five years; it is hard to identify each section as to age.

If there is any blame attached to the testing of the hose at the time, I will cheerfully take the blame because I did it as a precautionary measure, and, as I still believe, for the safety of our town. It has been rather loudly proclaimed that the new cut-off nozzle caused the hose to burst, by being shut off and throwing the full water pressure on the hose. That is not true, the nozzle was not shut off during any of the test of the hose. I have competent witnesses to testify to the truth of this fact. The shut off nozzle was used during all the time the hose was bursting, and was not shut off until all the hose was tested and then by my order.

In the editorial comment of *The New Era* the word firemen is mentioned with a question mark in parenthesis, (?) and speaks in a manner that would imply that we were incapable of attending to our own business matters, "that somebody should interest themselves in getting more hose for us." That is an unbecoming slur on our men. We have in our membership some of the best business men of our town, capable in every way to transact any business which may come before us. The comment alluded to is dangerous in its entirety, it goes broadcast and cannot fail to produce an impression upon the readers of the paper, that our Hose Company is of no account. It is also likely to attract the attention of insurance companies and possibly result in increase of insurance; hence, I say, the editorial is dangerous and the impression created is false. The Hose Company has been organized and has been in continuous service for more than twenty-one years. In all that time not one fire has gotten away from us; that is, it has always been confined to the place on fire. That is a record we are proud of, and our citizens should be thankful for and the Hose Company's efforts more highly appreciated.

I have been in service with this Company more than nineteen years. I do not ask for any praise, I know when I have done my duty, but I am jealous of the good name of the Department I have the honor to command. They are good men and true, and it will become men of no practical knowledge of fire-fighting or handling hose or apparatus, to find fault with the brave boys who make sacrifices to serve their fellow men. The very persons loudest in their criticisms are incompetent to take their places; in fact, if there are any persons who think they can do better than we do, I would be pleased to receive their applications for membership in our Hose Company. We want them, because we want the best, I will divide my salary as chief of the department with them. My salary is "\$00," per annum, and all our men receive the same. Now, seriously reader, just think a moment, we must be ready at any moment of the day or night, in the heat or cold, sunshine or storm, drop everything and go when the alarm is sounded. If any man is injured he must grin and bear it, if he becomes ill through exposure he must also suffer and bear the loss of time and money. If he should have on his best suit of clothing and it is ruined he must bear the loss, and for all this he does not get one cent! I sincerely believe that our efforts are appreciated by the thoughtful citizens of our town, but idle talk by irresponsible persons can work great injury to our Department as well as to the interests of our Town. Men do not care to belong to the Fire Department if they get nothing but kicks and fault-finding. It is strictly a volunteer organization, and if not encouraged it is only a question of time when the town will have to pay men to perform fire duty. Services as rendered by paid departments in the cities cannot be expected of volunteers.

Very truly yours,  
JOSEPH A. SUYDAM,  
Chief Fire Dept.

FOR SALE—I have several farms small and large, well located, at reasonable prices, in St. Georges Hundred.  
Geo. W. INGRAM.

Dr. J. C. Sittes has moved his dental office to the building recently vacated by the Western Union Telegraph Co., next door to J. L. Shepherd's office.

### HUNTING SEASON IN DELAWARE

The Law for Shooting Rabbits and Quail is Open on November 15th

The open season for rabbits and quail (Bob White), that is to say the time during which they may be legally killed in this State, commences November 15th and ends December 31st, and a few words as to what is unlawful to do during that time should be of interest to the public.

First Trespassing—Any person entering upon lands not owned by himself, with gun and dog, or with gun alone, for the purpose of shooting any kind of birds or game, without first obtaining permission to do so by the owner or occupant, shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$5, and shall forfeit his gun until the fine and costs are paid.

Second—Sunday shooting is illegal and subjects the violator of this law to a fine of \$10. It does not require that a person should have to actually kill game to violate this law, but the particular section of the act says, "it shall be unlawful for any person within this State to hunt or pursue with any kind of fire arms, dog or dogs any bird or animal whatsoever" on Sunday.

Third—Buying and selling game for the purpose of profit or resale is against the law, and to do so renders the person violating this provision liable to a fine of \$5 for each bird or animal so bought or sold.

Fourth—Shipment of game out of the State is prohibited under a fine of \$5 for each bird or animal so shipped.

Fifth—Gunning while ground is covered with snow is unlawful, and to do so calls for a fine of \$5 for each quail, rabbit or woodcock killed at that time.

Sixth—Non-residents, that is to say persons not residing in this State, before enjoying the privilege of shooting here, must obtain a license from the Delaware Game Protective Association, the fee for which is \$5 for the first year and \$2 for each successive year—and these can be procured from the Secretary, Edward G. Bradford, Jr., Wilmington. The fine for non-compliance varies from \$5 to \$50, according to the game hunted, and renders the violator liable to imprisonment until the fine is paid.

In view of the fact that the shooting season opens sooner in some of the States than it does in Delaware, attention is called to section 5 of the United States law known as the "Lacey Act," which provides that "the dead bodies or parts thereof, of any wild game animals, or game or song birds transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such animals or birds had been produced in such State or Territory," and since the local laws positively prohibit the possession of any quail or rabbits except between November 15th and December 31st, inclusive, to bring such into Delaware during close season renders the possessor liable to the same fine as if the game was killed in this State.

The local game laws are made to encourage, not to hinder, lawful shooting, and information as to violations will be welcomed by the Delaware Game Protective Association, in whose hands the enforcement of these laws is placed. The names of parties giving such information will be kept strictly confidential, but no attention will be paid to anonymous communications. The association has its officers on duty throughout the State, with instructions to vigorously prosecute offenders.

### HINTS FOR WINTER GARDEN

Now that the crisp fall days are bringing us into the house, heater fires are being built, and housewives are putting up their curtains for the winter, we begin to think, too, of our winter garden. It may be a single red geranium in the dining room window or a bright, beautiful succession of flowers that shall bloom on our tables and in pots and hanging baskets all through the winter weather we are planning for the winter garden, now is the time to get about it.

The most various and interesting plant for indoor growth are the bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, daffodils and jonquils, narcissus, oxalis and freesias.

There are certain cultural directions that apply to bulbs in general. Those intended for indoors blooming during the winter may be planted from September until November in pots or boxes and left outdoors, covered with a few inches of ashes or soil, until frost comes, when they should be brought inside to a temperature of 50 degrees, or they may be placed directly as they have been potted in a cool dark cellar, covered with ashes or soil, as above.

A bulb should never be brought out into the light and forced into bloom until it is well rooted. If this is done, the plant will not have strength to nourish the growing foliage; the buds will blast, and never come to flower.

If the cellar is heated above 50 degrees, and there is an available back yard, it is a good idea to dig a trench, cover the bottom with ashes, for drainage, and put the pots in there, covering the whole lightly, but thoroughly, with litter. Then when a plant is wanted for forcing in the house all one has to do is to go and dig it out. A natural method of cold storage in plants—taking care only that they do not freeze too hard.

Curse Blood, Skin Diseases, Cancer Greatest Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

### FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

It is estimated that the purchase of a milking machine is advisable as well as profitable where the dairy contains as many as twenty-five cows. The cost of such an outfit is about \$250.

The best way to treat plants that are frosted is not to sprinkle them with cold water, as might seem natural, but to put them in a cool place where the frost will come out gradually. The water process makes this altogether too rapid.

Poultrymen estimate that it costs one cent apiece to produce an egg. The estimate is based on the fact that the hen lays 120 eggs in the year. In other words where the fowls are confined to runs, and feed must be purchased, it cost 10 cents per month, or \$1.20 per year, to maintain a hen. If the hen is an indifferent layer, and gives but sixty eggs in a year, her eggs cost the poultryman two cents each.

It is argued by some farmers that their hens cost them practically nothing, as they have free range and can gather all the food they need. There is some truth in that, and there also is truth in the fact that farmers' flocks seldom yield a profit—at least compared with stock in the hands of a regular poultryman. There are almost as many eggs lost on the average farm as are gathered. Hens hide their nests, and what eggs are not stolen by animals are subsequently found by the farmer, generally after having become stale or bad.

It is a mistake to allow laying stock the freedom of the farm. Large runs and comfortable houses and proper egg-producing food, would soon be a revelation to the farmer.

An experiment conducted by the Cornell Experiment Station in 1902, showed that the average cost of feed per dozen eggs was 9.2 cents, or about three-quarters of a cent per egg. The cost per hen for the year was \$9.6 cents. At that time wheat was year sold at \$1.45 per 100 pounds, while at present it is \$2; bran brought \$1.15 per 100 pounds, and now is \$1.55; bran sold at \$1.55; bran sold at \$1.35 per 100 pounds, and now is \$1.80 and meat scraps cost \$2.15 per 100 pounds, and now we pay \$2.40. So at the present increased price of feed the cost of feeding the hen is easily twenty cents per year more than it was in 1902.

To make poultry profitable on the farm it is necessary to breed for better laying. This is done by installing trap nests in the hen houses, and each year picking out the best layers and breeding only such. The farmer must grade up his stock; he must get rid of the mongrel birds; he must drive out the drones, and encourage the workers. The farm must produce better poultry and more of it.

There are advantages on the farm for poultry raising that the poultryman does not have, and if the latter in many ways handicapped, can make poultry keeping a successful business, the farmer should at least make the work a valuable adjunct to his income. Properly managed poultry can be made the most profitable crop on the farm—investment, expense and labor considered.

A successful Iowa hog raiser says he puts a pail of coal ashes, a couple handfuls of salt, and a little air slacked lime, all well stirred together, in a trough where the hogs can help themselves. It helps to make good bone in the growing pigs, keeps the stomach sweet and prevents scours.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has demonstrated the fact that a cow reaches her highest production of butter fat before she does her greatest flow of milk.

Milk should be gotten into its place of permanence as soon as possible after being drawn, as it gathers bacteria and odors rapidly wherever it is, and should be protected as soon as possible.

Some of the swiftest milkers are the worst to dry up cows. One needs to be patient, and yet so gentle, so thorough, so painstaking, that the cow will regard the process as a relief and a luxury and will increase in milk rather than diminish.

It is claimed that goat milk gives a constitution to the child which cannot be obtained from cow's milk, and also that both the milk and the meat are absolutely free from any tubercular contamination.

Poultry feeding experiments at the Massachusetts Experiment Station including rice, a feed which has very little fibre, compared with wheat or oats. It results in a larger production of eggs, but was not advised for feeding purposes on account of the cost. However, it is often possible to buy slightly damaged rice at less than the cost of corn and wheat, and in such cases it is a desirable food for variety for either the laying hens or young stock.

It is wise to sow potash in apple orchards as it is one of the most important elements of plant food. If they can be secured in the unleached form wood ashes are excellent. In buying potash, get it in the muriate form, and apply from 200 to 300 pounds to the acres, sown broadcast under the trees. It would be difficult to get on too much wood ashes.

A recent writer explains the peculiar attitude and hissing of the goose something as follows: When you enter a yard where geese are they will stretch out their necks and hiss like a serpent. They will do the same when sitting upon their nests. This authority says that in the Far East long ago, geese nested in the tall grass and in some way unknown discovered that no sound would drive away the intruder as quickly as the hissing of the snake, the bite of which is poisonous and meat death. Therefore when the intruder approaches near the nest, the geese would stretch out their necks, making it resemble a snake and send forth sounds like a snake, which were successful in driving away the enemy.

In case of exhaustion alcohol added to the bath is a great invigorator. The most economical way of using it is to make a basin of running water, add into this a tablespoonful of the spirit to a quart of cold water. The body is well sponged in this, letting the water go over freely. After such a bath fresh underclothes must be put on if one is dressing again.



## The Middletown Transcript

Mails Close as Follows.

Going North—7:35 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 4:05 p. m., 5:00 p. m. and 9 p. m.  
Going South—8:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., and 9 p. m.  
For Odessa—7:00 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 31, 1908.

### Local News

**FOR SALE**—Two Morris chairs, \$5 each. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE**—Partition suitable for office with 5 frosted glass windows and double doors. Apply to

Dr. P. R. Smith.

High-grade dental service. Examination and estimate, free. Dr. J. Allen Johnson, Middletown. Phone 18.

Special advantages in dress goods at Brockson's closing out sale.

Dr. M. B. Burston, Eye Specialist and Optician, corner Broad and Main streets, Middletown. All work guaranteed.

Are you ready for your coat suit. Come and see our large stock of sample suits at J. F. Fogel.

Chinese Laundry. Prompt and good work neatly done. HENRY TAY, Corner Broad and Lake Sts., Middletown.

Bargains in Children's hosiery and heavy underwear. WM. BROCKSON.

High-grade dental service. Examination and estimate, free. Dr. J. Allen Johnson, Middletown. Phone 18.

**WANTED**—\$2000 and \$4000 on first mortgage on farms; unquestionable security. GEO. W. INGRAM.

**NOTICE TO FARMERS**—We contract in Delaware and Maryland for the best Wire Fence made. See us before buying and be convinced.

ALBION & WILSON.

**FOR SALE**—I have several farms small and large, well located, at reasonable prices, in St. Georges Hundred. GEO. W. INGRAM.

Dr. J. C. Stites has removed his dental office to the building recently vacated by the Western Union Telegraph Co., next door to J. L. Shepherd's office.

Laundry must be left not later than Thursday if you want it by Saturday. A trial solicited. HENRY TAY.

Closing Out Sale.—Only the groceries have been closed. Still bargains in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes.

WM. BROCKSON.

Our Millinery stock is now larger than ever and every hat is reduced. If you want a stylish hat at a reasonable price, you better come to. A. FOGEL'S.

Miss Mollie Wilson entertained her guests, Mrs. Hearne, of Georgetown and the Misses Davis, of Milford, and a few other friends, at supper last Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary Hutchins attended a meeting of the executive board of the Federation of Clubs held in Wilmington yesterday.

The program for the New Century Club next week includes "King Victor Emmanuel 3d, and Queen Helena, by Mrs. A. W. Derrickson; Music; 'The Vatican,' Miss Marie T. Lockwood.

E. H. Beck, real estate broker, has sold the farm belonging to W. H. Cay on road from Massy to Dalany, containing 153 acres, to Harry A. Darby, of Olsby, Del., for \$2000.

Unclaimed Letters.—The following list of letters remain unclaimed in the post office for the week ending Oct. 23d:

Mrs. Hester J. Nino, Lulu Nichols, George A. Maxwell, Charles Miller, George Burdette (dead letter).

Dr. H. B. McDowell advertises another lot of Holstein heifers in this issue. The sale will be held at the Middletown Hotel, on Saturday, November 7th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dr. McDowell has examined this stock, and guarantees them to be free from tuberculosis.

Messrs. Randolph Gary and Pearce Sexton have completed arrangements to give the election returns from the veranda of the Middletown Hotel on Tuesday evening next. They will use a picture machine and canvas, and provide for people good service. They propose to give National, State and County returns at the earliest possible moment.

The open season for quail and rabbit in this State begins November 15 and ends December 31. It is unlawful to gun on another person's land without permission; to hunt game on Sunday; to buy and sell game for profit, or to ship it out of the State; to gun game while the ground is covered with snow; and non-residents must obtain license from the Delaware Game Law Association.

The ladies of the Middletown Public Library wish to thank those who kindly sent contributions to the Runaround Sale held last Saturday. Some \$42.00 was realized therefrom. A number of articles yet remaining will be sold next Saturday, October 31st. It is hoped that those who have promised to send articles will do so before that time. Pies and cakes of home make are in especial demand, and since it is a public cause and a good one, it is believed that these other friends will rally to its support.

The many friends of Miss Mary H. Maxwell gave her a "variety shower" on Thursday evening, in view of her approaching marriage with Mr. Lambert V. Davidson of Philadelphia, next Wednesday. Miss Maxwell received many useful and pretty gifts. Refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served. Among those present were Mrs. J. B. Ford, Mrs. W. T. Connelley, Mrs. S. M. Lockwood, Mrs. T. J. Leontari, Mrs. Mary Vandergriff, Miss Nellie Rothwell, Elsie Jones, May McFall, Mary Rothwell, Bessie Anderson, Gertrude McCrone, Francis McCrone, Eugene Beesten, Mary Beesten, Mabel and Olive Lockwood.

Mrs. Jane W. Pennwell of Wilmington, State President of the International Sunshine Society, lectured before the New Century Club last Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was held in the Assembly room at the High School, in order that the pupils of the school might be present. Mrs. Pennwell gave a delightful talk, telling of her work, and the origin of the Sunshine Society. Two branches were formed, one of children and one of ladies. The adult branch expected to meet on Thursday afternoon at the home of Miss Marie T. Lockwood, for the purpose of electing officers, and arranging the work for the year, but owing to the stormy weather, the meeting was postponed until a later date.

A rumor has been circulated on our streets to the effect that Mr. William Brockson had disposed of his entire stock of goods. This statement is not correct, as he has disposed of his grocery department only, and the remainder of his large stock of dry goods, etc., is being disposed of at private sale.

Tuesday next being election day, and as Tuesday is discount day at the Citizens' National Bank, Monday will be observed by the Board of Directors as discount day, and all persons having obligations due or other business with the bank had best attend to it on Monday, as the bank will be closed all day Tuesday.

Misses Marie and Blanche Lockwood entertained the Euchre Club last Saturday evening at their pleasant home on Cass street. Each member of the club had the privilege of taking a guest and the evening was most delightfully spent. Catered Bell served refreshments consisting of ice cream, cakes, coffee, candy and stuffed dates.

We are informed that a fraud is being practiced on some of our farmers in the upper part of the county, in the neighborhood of St. Georges and other places, by a man selling what is represented to be a seedless apple. The man is selling trees represented to bear seedless fruit, and our informant says there is no such fruit, and that the *Rural New Yorker*, a newspaper well-known all over the country, has exposed the fraud. We would advise our farmers and others to be on the lookout.

George W. Moore Overcome by Poul Gas and Died Instantly

The people of Middletown were shocked on Thursday when informed of the sudden death of George W. Moore, which occurred at 10:30 o'clock, while the unfortunate man was engaged in making some repairs to a well on the farm of Mr. F. B. Watkins near Odessa.

Mr. Moore, who had been in the employ of Davis Bros., for nearly two years, had gone to the farm where he lost his life in company with Mr. Albert Price and Mr. John Smith, and was being lowered down the well by Smith to make some repairs.

When he reached the depth of about 20 feet he called to Smith, saying: "Jack, pull me out," and Smith realizing something was wrong, tugged hard at the rope to rescue his companion from the well, but after raising him several feet Moore loosened his grip on the rope, and an instant Smith heard him fall in the water at the bottom of the well a distance of about 30 feet.

Smith looked down into the water, in time to see the body of his companion sinking in the water, and in the opinion of those who were present, he was of the opinion that Moore was dead when he fell from the rope, as he did not move a hand or limb. He immediately called Mr. Price, but when he arrived the body had sunk to the bottom and did not rise again until lifted out by a hook.

Deceased was a former resident of Chesapeake City, Md., and was 28 years of age, and leaves a young wife and two children to mourn his death. He was well liked by his employers and our people and great sorrow was expressed by all who knew him.

The funeral will take place Sunday morning, meeting at his late home on Lockwood street at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Warwick, Md., where services will be held in the M. P. Church at 11 o'clock and interment made in the adjoining cemetery. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

**WARWICK**

Miss Maymie Merritt is sojourning in Baltimore.

Mr. T. P. DeVine was the guest of Mrs. H. M. Garner on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Price, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in town.

The small boys of our town have their Halloween pranks arranged.

There will be preaching tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Wilbert Wooleyham was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Merritt on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boulden visited Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Manlove on Sunday.

Mrs. C. M. Cullum who has been quite ill, is somewhat improved at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Merritt returned from Baltimore on Saturday, after a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wilson were Sunday visitors at home of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Spicer.

Mr. R. B. Merritt, Jr., is visiting her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Minch, in Magnolia, Del.

Miss Bonah Cullum returned home on Saturday, after an extended visit with Washington relatives.

Mrs. Mary A. Lofland was the guest of her sister, Mrs. John B. Stephens, near Cecilton, during the past week.

How strange it may seem to some, that even Warwick has some Democrats who will cast their ballot for Mr. Taft.

The children and grandchildren of Mrs. John Holden tendered her a surprise on Tuesday last, it being her birthday.

The S. C. E. Society held their monthly social and business meeting at the home of Mr. L. P. King last Friday evening.

The Rev. C. M. Cullum has been assisting the pastor of Dalany's M. E. Church with his revival services this week.

Miss S. Ethel Vinyard, Miss Myrtle Stradley and Miss Johnson are in Elkton this week attending the Institute for the teachers of Cecil County.

The Supper which was announced in last week's issue will be held Thursday evening, November 5th, 1908. Admission 25 cents to all, supper served five o'clock.

Quite a few from our town went to Cecilton on Tuesday evening to hear the Rev. Charles E. Redeker of Baltimore, who made an address there in behalf of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

**SALES AGENTS WANTED**

\$30.00 per week or 400 per cent. profit. All samples, stationary and art catalogue free. We want one permanent agent in this locality for the largest picture and frame house in America. Experience unnecessary. We instruct you how to sell your goods and furnish the capital. If you want a permanent, honorable and profitable position, write us today for particulars, catalogue and samples.

FRANK W. WILLIAMS CO., 1214 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.

### PERSONALITIES.

Miss Edna Vail visited friends in Townsend last Sunday.

Miss Lena Dutton is visiting Mrs. W. E. Spicer, near Odessa.

Miss Clara Willits is the guest of friends in Kennett Square, Pa.

George D. Kelley, Jr., of Newark, spent last Sunday with his parents.

Dr. J. R. Yorks, of Philadelphia, was the guest of friends in town over last Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Davis, of Port Penn, spent part of last week with Mrs. Walter Monroe.

Mrs. S. B. Ford entertained her sister, Mrs. Staveland, of Chestertown, Md., part of this week.

Mrs. Rambo, of Wilmington, spent part of this week with Mrs. L. P. McDowell.

Mrs. John B. Cooke, of Wilmington, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. G. W. W. Naudin.

Mrs. Minnie Couwell Carpenter was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. R. Cochran, part of this week.

Mrs. T. E. Lindley and Miss Elizabeth Lindley are spending some time with friends in Virginia.

H. C. Browne, Esq., of Wilmington was a guest at the home of Mrs. H. V. Parvis, on Thursday.

Mrs. John C. Kelley, of New Egypt, N. J., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Kelley.

Misses Louisa and Anna Cox have returned home, after a pleasant visit with relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edward Reynolds was in Wilmington this week, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. P. Barnard.

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Burnham and son, of Wilmington, were over Sunday visitors with Mrs. E. J. Pennington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ford were in Wilmington on Wednesday, attending the consecration of Bishop Kinsman.

Miss Marion Cochran is expected home this week, to spend sometime with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cochran.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sterling Evans, of Elkton, Md., spent last Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ford.

Mrs. Harry G. Tatum and children, of Wilmington, were guest of Mr. Cyrus Tatum and family part of this week.

Mrs. E. H. Beck is spending a week at Atlantic City, the guest of her friend Mrs. Charles Linkins of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Price and daughter, Miss Dora, have been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. William Price in Middle Neck, Md.

### DELAWARE LANDS

The following item is taken from *The Farmers' Cabinet* of 1846, and will be of great interest to our readers.

To THE EDITOR—As immigration to Texas, Oregon, or California, is the order of the day, I desire to show that it would be the interest of good practical farmers, to purchase lands in New Castle county, Delaware, at \$15 to \$20 per acre, or in the Southern part of Cecil county, Md., at \$10 to \$20 per acre.

Any practical farmer with a small capital, can purchase a farm of good natural soil, well wooded, at, say \$20 per acre. Say he purchases an interest annually of \$300. Allow 250 acres to be tillable land, divided into five fields,—60 acres to be woodland—one field to be planted in corn, one to be sowed with oats, after corn; and one sowed with wheat on a clover sod; and one field to mow, and one for pasture.

Any prudent, industrious working man, can live and clover this land, and he will receive in two years, or in two crops, on all the fields, as much grain and grass, over and above all which the land would have produced without time or clover, as will pay for the lime and cost of haying, spreading and interest. So that any judicious man may find it his interest to purchase these worn-out lands, and he will realize more clear profit than he would if he immigrated to the far West or South.

In this county the water is good, and the citizens are healthy, and large fortunes have been made and are being made, by poor men, who had but little money and but little credit. But by perseverance, they have in many instances purchased farm after farm; made them good; built fine houses and good barns on them, and are worth ten, twenty, forty, sixty, and one hundred thousand dollars.

What has been done like this done again; like causes will produce like effects. "The water to wealth is as plain as the road to the corn-field." Land in New Castle county and in Cecil county, Md., bought ten years ago at \$10 and \$20 per acre, is now worth \$40 to \$60, and the owner not out of pocket one cent for improvements, beyond the clear income from his improved lands. The crops will double in two years, from the use of forty bushels of lime per acre; in five years they will increase so as to sell for three times the original cost. I know of no part of the United States that offers such advantages to the poor, industrious, judicious, go-ahead man, whose motto should be "be sure you are right, then go ahead."

The Schuylkill line is generally used in this region; but lime from Baltimore, and from New York and Delaware, have all been used with uniform success. Shell lime is also equally good on our soil. Plaster should be used on clover, at the rate of one bushel per acre, annually. The clover should be ploughed in for wheat on the poor lands. Wheat should be sowed in all cases by the first week in September.

If some of the farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, or New England, would come and purchase the worn-out lands, and aid us by their talents, industry, and capital, we would have the finest improved counties in the middle States, and it would be much more to their interest than roving over the United States and other countries, for a resting place, and after they get it, are far worse off than those who have come among us, witness the success of Philip Reynolds; William J. Hurlock, William Polk, Andrew Ellison, Eldad Lore, James T. Bird, John Jones, Col. Joshua Clayton, John Biggs, George Harbert, John R. Price, John McCracken, John P. Cochran, and many others, who have made their farms good and acquired handsome profits by small investments, their lands are worth two hundred to four hundred per cent. more than the original cost.

HENRY CAZIER.

Mount Vernon Farm, Del., June 2, 1846.

### LEVY COURTS HAVE GOOD RECORD.

Have Paid off Democratic Deficits and Run County on Sound Business Basis

Democratic speakers and newspapers have been attempting to build up a "boggy" issue of Republican extravagance and because their futile attempt to belittle the excellent management of county affairs by Republican Levy Courts a comparison of conditions under Republican and Democratic Levy Courts is interesting.

Since the Republicans went into power in 1907, they have placed the county on a sound business basis, have overcome a big deficit of \$80,000 left as a legacy by the Democratic Levy Courts, have redeemed thousands of dollars of bonds and have paid off thousands of dollars of other expenses for road improvements, bond issues and other expenses created by legislative enactment. All these things are now being done on a low tax rate, and the Republicans finish each year without a deficit. Because of this excellent showing of the Republican administration some of the Democratic speakers and newspapers have been forced to resort to the limit in efforts to build up a spectre of extravagance.

**An Item of History**

As an item of history it is well to state that the Republicans have been in power in 1891 and 1892 when there were eleven Commissioners. The Democratic Legislature of 1891 immediately passed the Five Commissioners Act and legislated them out of power at the end of two years by dividing the county into five districts, expecting thereby to have a majority in the Levy Court for all time.

The condition in which the Levy Court found the county's finances after years of Democratic control may be brought out from an extract of a report on the finance committees on which John W. Jolls was chairman, which in part is as follows:

"Attention is called to a bond issue of \$900,000—\$100,000 of which should be legislative enactment been paid annually. This had not been done for several years prior to 1891, \$60,000 of which was past due and bearing an excessive rate of interest. This court also found a floating debt of \$83,000 which with accrued interest was paid."

This report also shows that the bonded debt of the county was as follows:

Court House Loan.....\$ 69,000  
Alma House Loan.....227,000  
County Purposes.....180,000

Total.....\$476,000

By far the most interesting part of that report is in relation to Washington street bridge, which shows that a contract was let with the American Bridge Co., about September 5th, 1902, for the structure for \$85,000 and an engineer employed to prepare plans and superintend construction for \$1200, a total of \$86,200. There were subscriptions from corporations and private individuals of \$18,500. The work was under way and \$15,000 had been paid on contract and \$300 to the engineer when the Republican body went out of control, leaving a balance of \$51,000 to be paid by the incoming Levy Court.

The Democratic Levy Court immediately proceeded to investigate the affairs of their predecessors and in their report showed that \$52,100 was required to complete the work. A loan was immediately floated on account of Washington Street Bridge for \$100,000 at 5 per cent. an excess over the amount required of \$47,900.

In the same year 1893 another 5 per cent. loan of \$60,000 was floated to pay Democratic floating debts. Of these loans \$90,000 have been paid during the last four years.

Again in 1897, \$150,000 worth of bonds was issued by the Democratic court not for any specific purpose, but to pay floating debts. During these years the Court House loan of \$69,000 was maturing and in 1899 no fund having been provided to meet them or any part of them, they were refunded in full by another issue in that year. These began to mature in 1914. Thus during the eight years from January 1, 1893 to January 1, 1901 the county debt of \$476,000 instead of having been reduced as required by law was increased to \$596,000.

**Had a Big Deficit**

January 1, 1901, when the Republicans again came into control, they found an empty treasury and a legacy left by a Democratic Levy Court of a shortage of \$80,000. It took careful engineering until July 1, of the same year when taxes began to come in. Since that time to the present, eight years in all, under Republican control, there has not been a deficit, while the tax rate during this period has averaged just 60 cents on the \$100 of valuation. This is to show that while the Democratic courts with a net rate of 60 cents had a deficit each year, the Republican courts never had a deficit while working on the same rate of taxation. In this connection it would be well to state how the funds of the county have been spent in the last eight years.

In addition to running the county, the Republican Levy Court from January 1, 1901 to June 30, 1902, liquidated many big Democratic debts. Appended also is a long list of expenditures made by the Republican Levy Courts since 1901, the most remarkable part of it being that each year has been finished without a deficit and the tax rate is being kept at a low figure.

**Republicans Pay Debts**

From January 1, 1901, to the end of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1902, the Republican Levy Court liquidated the following debts:

Bills payable, (this item of bills payable is a thing of the past and has never appeared in the past records since the above date, January 1, 1901), \$30,566.66;

Bonds redeemed, \$30,000.00; investment tax (Adams) refunded, \$7,061.99; for good roads, \$289.20.

From July 1st, 1903 to July 1st, 1904—Bonds redeemed, \$20,000; investment tax (Adams) refunded, \$1,163.49; good roads, \$15,209.12; equipping quarry plant at warehouse with stone crusher, etc., \$5,000.

From July 1st, 1904 to July 1st, 1905—Bonds redeemed, \$30,000; good roads, \$33,717.56; new bridge at Stanton, \$4,000; new bridge house at Seventh street bridge, \$1,728.38.

From July 1st, 1905 to July 1st, 1906—Bonds redeemed, \$30,000; good roads, \$25,547.00; increase in appropriation to the Ferris School as provided by legislative enactment, \$9,000; new appropriation to Delaware Industrial School for Girls as provided by legislative enactment, \$2,083.25; allowance to hospitals, new appropriation, \$1,000.

From July 1st, 1906 to July 1st, 1907—

Appoquinimink bridge, \$13,000; Flemming's bridge, \$5,351.66; bonds redeemed, \$30,000; increase in appropriation to Ferris School, \$5,000; good roads, \$32,682.69; Wilmington Street and Sewer Department to assist in rebuilding causeway south of Market street, \$3,840; Delaware Industrial School for Girls, \$2,355.90; hospital, \$1,000; indices for prothonotary's office, \$3,000.

From July 1st, 1907 to July 1st, 1908—Bonds redeemed, \$30,000; good roads, \$26,706.26; Flemming's bridge, \$4,375.69; Ferris Industrial School, \$5,000; Delaware Industrial School for Girls, \$3,512; steel filing cases, \$10,000; special election, \$8,700.

New Castle county has paid for the repairs and new work of Flemming's bridge in the above. Kent county was to pay one-half of this amount, but up to this time Kent has not paid its share.

From July 1st, 1908 to date—Bonds redeemed, \$20,000; good roads, \$23,000; hospitals, \$1,000.

The following are the comparative expenditures for Wilmington hundred:

Democratic Levy Court—1899, \$33,000; 1900, \$25,435.95. Records before 1899 not obtainable as they were destroyed.

Republican Levy Court—1901, \$16,794.35; 1902, \$18,089.71; 1903, \$14,881.07; 1904, \$13,365.21; 1905, \$6,319.20; 1906, \$6,804.75; 1907, \$17,964.20.

The expenditures for 1907 include extensive repairs to Washington street bridge.

The average expenditure for Wilmington hundred under Democratic rule was \$99,917.97 per year and the average under Republican rule \$13,450.79 per year.

Seventh street bridge was built under Democratic rule and was paid for by an issue of bonds and otherwise and is not included in the average.

Another item is the expenditure of printing and stationery. The average cost per year under Democratic control was \$5,579.11. The average per year under Republican control for seven years is \$5,059.55.

All the above figures are taken from the auditor's annual reports, the auditors being appointed by the resident judge.

**PUBLIC SALE**

—OF—

Thoroughbred and High-Grade

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

At the Middletown Hotel Stables

SATURDAY, NOV. 7th, '08

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

I believe that the lot of Heifers that I sold on Saturday last was one of the best from a dairymen's standpoint that has ever been offered in our community. I will offer another lot of

**35 HEAD OF HEIFERS**

AND FIVE BULLS

which I believe will be equally as good, they come from the best Dairy section of New York. The Heifers are mostly coming 2 years old; the Bulls are yearlings. They are nearly all thoroughbred and have been bred to thoroughbred Bulls. These cattle will be tuberculin tested and sold guaranteed free from tuberculosis. Come and buy sound young stock that is bred right to make you good Milch Cows.

Sale rain or shine, as there is ample shelter if stormy.

**TERMS OF SALE:**

Ninety days credit, bankable note with approved endorser, interest added.

DR. H. B. MCDOWELL.

JOS. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

**Watch For Our Announcement!**

NEXT WEEK

We are getting ready for a 15 days' sale, which will surpass any sale we ever held. Every piece of goods in our store will be reduced. Our large stock of ladies', misses and children's suits, coats, waists, skirts, millinery, underwear, hosiery, corsets, furs and all kinds of wearables which were marked at reasonable prices in the first place.

October was a warm month and in order to sell some of the heavy goods which were to be sold in October, we are making this reduction sale, which every bargain hunter should take advantage of.

**A. FOGEL,**

Middletown, Delaware

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS**

OF

**St. Georges Hundred!**

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1908 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of



